BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1814. [NUMBER 1263.

Advertisement.

MESSRS FORBES & Co. beg to acquaint their Friends and the Public that the interest of Mr. MICHIE FORBES in their Firm, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Bombay, 3d August 1814.

A CARD.

BAXTER FERRAR & CO. beg leave most respectfully to inform their friends and the Public, that the interest of MR. NADIR BAXTER, in their future concerns has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and that the business will henceforth be continued, to be conducted, under the same Firm as at present, by the remaining Partners.

B. F. & Co. avail themselves of this occasion to express their grateful sense of passed favors, and hope by unremitted attentions, and every zealous endeavor, to afford every possible satisfaction in their future concerns, to merit a continuance of the liberal support they have been hitherto honoured with.

Bombay, 17th August, 1814.

Baxter Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next the 22d Inst.

At their Rooms.

IN MEADOW STREET,

FOR AND ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.

40 Hogsheads of Porter

63 Cases of Pine & Berkely Cheese,

IMPORTED per Ship Java, CAPTAIN TEMPLER and consigned to MR. SOONGSHONG Chinese.

On the same day will be sold a variety of other articles.

Bombay, August 17th, 1814.

Baxter Ferrar & Co.

HAVE received for Sale on commission some excellent fine Toned, Grand and Square Piano-fortes by MESSRS JOHN BROADWOOD and Sons of London, being manufactured purposely for this country, imported per Ship Java CAPAIN TEMPLER,

Bombay, August, 17th 1814.

MADEIRA WINE.

LIMJEE BHICCAJEE, SONS, AND CO. respectfully beg leave to inform the public at large, that they have for sale a choice of old LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA WINE, & LONDON MARKET MADEIRA WINE, in strong double hooped, Whole, Half & Quarter Pipes, from the house of *Messrs. Kier, Buxton & Co.* imported per Hannah, and its well worthy of immediate consumption.

Bombay, 17th Aug. 1814.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods of ADAM DUNN, late Ensign in the 2d Battalion of the second Regiment, Native Infantry, on the Bombay Establishment deceased.

LETTERS of Administration in the above Goods having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to Mr. DUNCAN CAMERON of Bombay *Tavern* Keeper acreditor of the said deceased. All persons interested therein are informed thereof.

T. W. BROWNE,

PROCTOR.

Bombay 17th August 1814.

NEW CHARTER

FOR SALE,

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

A few remaining Copies

OF THE

Company's New Charter.

PRICE; 7 RUPEES EACH.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, August 17, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right H'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 8th Aug. 1814.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to appoint Sub Conductor John Thompson to be a Conductor in the Commissariat Department in the room of Conductor Incell, deceased,—Date of appointment 1st August.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J FARISH, Sec. to Govt

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Thomas Maurice Keate, to be third Judge of the Court of Circuit and appeal.

Mr. John Romer, to be Judge and Magistrate at Surat.

Mr. James Sutherland, to be Judge and Magistrate of Broach.

Mr. George William Anderson, to be Register to the Court of Adawlut and Assistant to the Magistrate of Broach.

DEATH.—At Kaira, on the 4th Instant, Lieut. George Dawn H. M. 17th Dragoons; a young man of most engaging manners, and amiable disposition, whose loss is most sincerely regretted by all his brother officers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We were favored with J. B. S.'s letter, but fearing that the subject of it might not prove so interesting to our readers as he imagines we have sustained from inserting it.

We have also received the note, which enclosed a card; but we fear the hopes of the writer on the subject matter of the communication are too sanguine; nor do we at present see how we can with propriety publish more on the projected arrangement.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, AUGUST 17, 1814.

NOT being able to communicate to our readers any intelligence from Europe of a later date than what we have already given, we have availed ourselves of the opportunity afforded us of presenting them with the interesting report of Mr. Nash relative to the proposed improvement in the Metropolis of England. The plan is truly magnificent and would have done credit even to the best days of Augustus.

Letters from a pasenger on board the James Sibbald, Captain Blanchard, dated St. Helena the 22d of March, have been received at this Presidency. That ship togather with those in her company, were expected to sail for England on the 24th or 25th, & as far as we could learn every one on board was well.

We hear that news was yesterday received from Bengal of the American Frigate Essex and a Sloop of war, or prize, having touched at Timor.

English Extracts.

It would appear that the material ingredient of that celebrated medicine the *Eau Meditinale* is now thoroughly ascertained. It is said to be an infusion of the *Lycoperdon Bovista*, the salutary properties of which, in agues, dropsies, and asthmatic complaints, have been known from time immemorial in the *Ukraine*.

The following remedy for deafness is said to have been used with success by Mr. Grosvenor, Surgeon of Oxford, at the instance of Count Orloff.—Draw into the mouth, from a pipe of the strongest tobacco, the smoke, and when it is quite full close completely the mouth and nose, and make an effort as if it were your intention to discharge it through the nostrils. The tobacco smoke thus will be urged through a back passage (called the Eustachian tube) into the ear. The experiment must be repeated till one or both of the ears give a report or crack, when (as it is affirmed) the hearing is sure to return. The first day Mr. G. made the experiment, his ear give a violent crack, after filling his mouth three rimes, and to his astonishment his hearing returned immediately.—*(Carmarthen Journal.)*

That ingenious mechanic Mr. T. Sheldrake has been long engaged on the means of impelling vessels on the water by machinery to be set in motion by the human arm, or by the powers of steam, as occasion may require. His design is to produce covered boats which will carry 50 or 60 passengers, and be impelled by two or three men with such velocity as will enable them to make an average passage from Richmond to London, *in as little time* as the stages go in if not less. This will accommodate the public with a more comfortable conveyance than a stage coach, and at two thirds of the expence. These boats being established, larger ones may be made to be driven by steam, to any extent that may be required. There is a peculiarity in this invention that will be of advantage in every department of inland navigation, even supposing the steam system should not be adopted, by which it is expected that one half the labour that is now expended in every department of inland navigation may be saved, by adding this improvement to the vessels that are at present employed.

It affords us great pleasure to be able to lay before our readers a correct description of the Clyde Steam Boat, obligingly communicated to us by Messrs. Wood, ship-builders in Port Glasgow. It is, however, due to those gentlemen to state that they candidly consider the steam-boats, as they are at present constructed, to be in a very rude state, and capable of great improvements. There is, they think, a great waste of power in the machinery as now used. We hope therefore that LORD STANHOPE, MR. WATT, and others who have made machinery their study, will secure the further gratitude of mankind by turning their attention to this particular branch. The extreme length of the Clyde steam-boat is seventy-five feet, its breadth fourteen, the height of the cabins six-feet-six. She is built very flat, and draws from two-feet-nine to three feet water. The best or after-cabin is twenty feet long, and is entered from the stern: between the after-cabin and the engine there is a space allotted for goods fifteen feet long. The engine is a twelve horse power, and occupies fifteen feet; the fore cabin is sixteen feet long, and is entered from the side. The paddles, sixteen in number, form two wheels of nine feet diameter, and four feet broad, made of hammered iron: they dip into the water from one-foot-three-inches to one-foot-six-inches. Along the outer edge of these wheels a platform and rail are formed quite round the vessel, projecting over the sides, and supported by timbers reaching down to the vessel's side. The Clyde runs at the rate of four or four-and-a-half miles per hour in calm weather; but against a considerable breeze only three miles. The steamboat can take in 250 passengers, and is wrought by five men. The engine consumes twelve cwt. of coals per day; and if well constructed, will require very little repair for some years. The daily expence, while working, is nearly 40l.; the carpenter's work cost 500l., the joiner's work 150l., and the engine, with its apparatus, about 700l. The funnel of the boiler is twenty-five feet high, and carries a square sail twenty-two feet broad. We learn also that the Comet steam-boat, after getting into the Firth or Forth, found her machinery of so little power in the rough water of the ocean, that the idea of proceeding to London was necessarily abandoned. She is now therefore, with two others, plying constantly on the Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock, for the conveyance of passengers and goods. These several boats were fitted up with the greatest neatness and with every accommodation, so as to render them attractive to travellers. They have already had a remarkable influence in reducing the prodigious number of post chaises on this line of road, so much so that the tolls have let, this year, for 1400l. per annum less than formerly; and four out of eight stage coaches are laid aside, in consequence of which, sixty horses less are employed on that road. The distance, by water, is twenty-two miles, and the boats generally make the voyage in four or five hours. They go and come every day, and sometimes, in summer, when the weather is favourable, they have made three voyages a-day. The fare is five shillings in the after-cabin, and in the forecabin, half-a-crown. The expence by the mail and stage coaches is ten or twelve shillings. The noise and vibration of the machinery is, unpleasant, and, to many people, the smell of the steam is disagreeable. More boats of the same kind are building by Messrs. Wood, calculated for towing lighters with goods between Glasgow and the sea ports.

THOUGHTS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS, ANECDOTES, &c.

TRANSLATION.—*To the Editor.*—If you are fond of knowing the comments of your readers upon articles which you publish, it may not, perhaps, be unadvisable to ask such of them as are most studious of translation, to give you their opinions of the following true copy of a Hand Bill. Amongst them you will of course receive the best judgment from the *Bishops* and the *Coblers*, the former of whom are always looking out for *translations* to another See, and the latter are dignified with the title of translators (I presume *translators of soles*) in one of our Acts of Parliament. Notwithstanding this, however, I once saw the late *Chief Baron* of the Exchequer very much puzzled by hearing a man call himself a *translator* who was only a cobler.

" HAND BILL,

" Le Sieur Barthelemy aubergiste a Hieres, a l'Hotel St. Pierre, croit devoir avertir le public qu'il vient de faire de tres grandes reparations a cet hotel, les personnes qui lui feront l'honneur d'aller loger chez lui peuvent etre persuadees qu'elles y seront recues a leur satisfaction

" On y trouvera de grandes Ecuries, et de remises pour toute sorte de voitures.

" Cette auberge a vue sur la mer, et les jardins."

" Mr. Barthelemy having eating House to Hieres at the Hotel St. Peter believe of his duty to advise the Gent. that have made great reparations to his hotel.

" The Gent, whom shall favorise him to come in his house, can be persuaded to have an entirely satisfaction.

" They will find great Stable and house for all coach sorte.

" This eating house have the sight upon the sea and Gatdens."

" I am apt to believe that when people pray for their daily bread, the *Bishop* includes several things in that petition which the *Sexton* does not think on."

MANDEVILLE.

NATIONAL DEBT.

An Account of the Reduction of the National Debt, from the 1st August 1786, to the 1st August 1813;—Redeemed by the Sinking Fund..... £221,928,978

Transferred by Land Tax redeemed..... 24,534,114

Ditto by Life Annuities purchased..... 2,195,111

On Account of Great Britain	£248,658,198
Ditto of Ireland.....	11,532,365
Ditto of Imperial Loan.....	1,429,359
Ditto of Loan to Portugal...	207,606
Ditto of Loan to the East India Company.....	190,893
Total	£262,018,321

94,777,100*l.* of this capital is to be cancelled pursuant to 53 Geo. III. c. 59.

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is 3,481,687*l.* 2*s.* 11½*d.*

POLICE OFFICE, DUKE-STREET.—Richard Redford Roe, Esq. appeared several days at this office, complaining of the conduct of a servent-maid in the house he lodged in, No. 14, Leinster-street. The Magistrates were unwilling to enter into the business, as they conceived the case was no ground sufficient for any information. Mr. Roe

who is a barrister, however, armed with a volume of the Statutes under one arm, and a variety of informations, selected by himself, under the other, appeared againſt the ſervant maid. He charged her with groſs miſconduct in refuſing to attend him, and alſo with an attempt to ſcald him with a kettle-full of boiling water, and that ſhe had repeatedly threatened to beat him, and that even in the preſence of the Magiſtrates expreſſed her ſorrow that ſhe had not given him a good drubbing, and that ſhe wickedly, maliciously, and deſignedly had torn three leaves out of Ball's Index, beginning with Murder and ending with Rape. Mr. Roe produced a Gentleman in the Army as an evidence of her bad conduct; he ſtated, that he had been under the neceſſity of quitting the lodgings on account of her impertinence, but that ſhe had never either beat him nor threatened to beat him. The ſervant maid urged many curious circumſtances in her defence, but as they were not borne out by any evidence, we cannot detail them. She was held to bail to keep the peace.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR STRONG TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Repreſentatives.

The right of fully inveſtigating political ſubjects, and of freely expreſſing our ſentiments in relation to them, is ſecured to us by our conſtitution, and is eſſential to the public ſafety and the preſervation of a free Government. Without the exerciſe of this right, the moſt oppreſſive laws would not be repealed, nor the moſt grievous abuſes reformed; and whoever attempts to invalidate this privilege, whatever name he aſſumes, is not a friend to republican liberty.

When the Government of a nation engages in a war that is unjuſt or unneceſſary, the people are bound, notwithſtanding, to ſubmit to the laws which are enacted agreably to the Conſtitution, and are juſtified in defending themſelves againſt hoſtile invaſion. If they do nothing more, the Government alone is anſwerable for all the ſufferings indured or inflicted. But though, at the firſt view, almoſt every man is ſhocked with the idea of war, as a violation of the obvious principles of humanity, yet there is danger, that, from the continuance of it, or from ſelfiſh conſiderations, a ſenſe of juſtice and the influence of moral principles, will be loſt among the people. In the tumult of arms, the paſſions of men are eaſily inflamed by artful miſrepreſentations; they are apt to loſe ſight of the origin of a conteſt, and to forget, either in the triumph of victory, or the mortification of defeat, that the whole weight of guilt and wretchedneſs occaſioned by war, is chargeable upon that Government which unreaſonably begins the conflict, and upon thoſe of its ſubjects who voluntarily, and without legal obligation, encourage and ſupport it.

If the Britiſh Orders in Council were a principal cauſe of the preſent war, he had the utmoſt reaſon to expect, that when theſe Orders were revoked, and an armiſtice was propoſed, with a view of opening the way to an accommodation, that propoſal would have been readily agreed to. But the revocation of the Orders ſeemed to produce no effect on the meaſures of our Adminiſtration. And though the Britiſh Government had often declared, that theſe Orders ſhould be revoked when the French Decrees were repealed, though they were revoked as ſoon after the repeal was notified as the then deranged ſtate of the Britiſh Miniſtry would permit; and though, in the act of revocation, the repeal of the French decrees was aſſigned as the cauſe of it; yet an attempt has been made to convince the people of this country, that the Britiſh orders were not revoked in conſequence of the repeal of the French decrees, but from the preſſure of our reſtrictive ſyſtem. This attempt ſeems to exhibit a want of fairneſs, and a diſpoſition unfriendly to peace with great Britain.

Nor can we readily believe that the war was declared or is carried on for the protection of our native ſeamen. The States which produce them well know, that the number impreſſed by Britiſh ſhips has been groſsly exaggerated; that the Britiſh Government has uniformly diſclaimed any right to impreſs them; that when impreſſed, they have been diſcharged when their citizenſhip was aſcertained: and that the number of Britiſh ſeamen employed by us, has, at all times, been far greater than thoſe of all nations who have been impreſſed from our veſſels. No claſs of men has ſuffered more by the war than our gallant native ſeamen; they have been more injured in one year of hoſtility, than they ever were, or probably ever would have been by Britiſh impreſſment. They are eminently diſtinguiſhed for bravery and naval ſkill and whenever their ſervices can be uſeful to their country, they will do all that men can do. But their number is diminiſhing, and during the war muſt continue to diminiſh, from the annihilation of their ordinary buſineſs, as well as from the immenſe ſuperiority of force employed againſt them.

If we are contending for the ſupport of a claim to exempt Britiſh ſeamen from their allegiance to their own country, is it not time to enquire whether our claim is juſt? And if the juſtice of it was apparent, whether the courſe we are purſuing has any tendency to eſtabliſh it, and to change the opinion and laws of the ſtates of Europe? So far as the war is carried on for this purpoſe, or to protect neutral merchant ſhips from ſearch by belligerents, it ſeems to be equally oppoſed to our own principles and practice, and to the eſtabliſhed rules and uſages of other nations.

The late act of the national Government interdicting the trade coaſtwiſe between different parts of the ſame State, as well as between the States reſpectively, and with all foreign nations, contains proviſions of ſuch a character, as makes it worthy of inquiry, whether any meaſures can be properly adopted by this Government, which would be likely to induce Congreſs to repeal them, or to amend them in ſuch a manner as to render their conſtitutionality leſs queſtionable?

The friends of peace are accuſed of being under Britiſh influence, but their accuſers ought to reflect, whether partialities of an oppoſite kind have not produced the evils we ſuffer; and whether, if our conduct towards both belligerents had been impartial, a war with either would have been thought neceſſary. We had aſſumed the character of a neutral nation; but had we not violated the duties impoſed by that character? Had not every ſubject of complaint againſt one belligerent been amply diſplayed, and thoſe againſt the other concealed or palliated? And had we not, in the former caſe been remarkably ſagacious in diſcovering inſults and equally ſolicitous in the latter to keep them out of ſight? It has indeed been ſuggeſted, that we have no connection with France in regard to the war; but when England and France were engaged in a moſt arduous ſtruggle and we interfered and aſſaulted one of them will any man doubt our intention to aſſiſt the other?

Some connection ſeems alſo to be implied in the propoſal which was made by the French Emperor that the Congreſs at Prague ſhould be compoſed of Plenipotentiaries from France, the United States, Denmark, and the other Allied Princes, on the one hand, and the Plenipotentiaries of England, Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and their Allies on the other.

Previouſly to the French Revolution, there was ſeldom an inſtance in the hiſtory of civiliſed nations, in which a Prince or Government engaged in war without alleging reaſons to juſtify the meaſure; and though in ſome caſes, the motives to the war were unjuſt, the reaſons aſſigned were ſpecious, and in pretence at leaſt, were founded in neceſſity. But the French Emperor has thought fit to diſpenſe with theſe forms, and to wage war without even a pretence of injury. The glory of the Prince, or the convenience of the great nation, have been deemed ſufficient grounds for ſubjugating one after another the States of Europe; and ſo far as the influence of that Government extends, a ſpecies of political morality has been introduced, which annuls the diſtinction between power and right, and authoriſes a government and its ſubjects, whenever they are able, to ſubdue or deſtroy the neighbouring ſtates. How extenſively this ſyſtem of morals has been adopted it is impoſſible to ſay: but we have ſeen the rapacious and deſolating progreſs of the French Government approved by Americans, and have been often told that it would be *convenient* for us to expel the Indian tribes to a ſtill greater diſtance, and to conquer the adjoining provinces of Great Britain and Spain, and annex them to the United States. There was ſome ground to hope, that the events of the Ruſſian campaign might incline the French rulers to call in queſtion the policy, if not the juſtice, of this predatory ſyſtem; and induce them to renounce thoſe falſe and fatal principles, which have been injurious to their own nation, and deſtructive to the peace and happineſs of the world. Had ſuch been the caſe, the diſaſters they met with might eventually have proved beneficial even to themſelves; for no people are leſs to be envied, than they who proſper in a courſe of deceit and violence, and whoſe retribution is deferred till repentance can afford no relief.

As we are unable to aſcertain the motives by which the government is actuated in proſecuting the war, we can form no opinion concerning its probable duration. Peace, however, muſt be ardently deſired by the people of this commonwealth, as the preſent ſtate is unfavorable to their morals, and ruinous to their proſperity; and beſides, a large national debt has been already incurred, and is continually increaſing, which will probably have the ſame continuance as the union of the States, and muſt entail upon the preſent generation and their poſterity the burdens of direct and oppreſſive taxes.

But though our fellow-citizens have ſuffered greatly, in conſequence of the war, by the loſs of property on the ocean, and by an almoſt total interruption in their fiſheries and other maritime purſuits, and the difficulties they have met with in conveying neceſſary ſupplies from one part of the coaſt to another; yet we have abundant cauſe of gratitude for the internal order and tranquillity which have prevailed through the State, and the plentiful harveſt with which the Almighty has been pleaſed to favour us in the paſt year. May we be ſolicitous not to abuſe the gifts of his bounty by a pernicious or prodigal uſe of them.

January 12, 1811. CALEB STRONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

The Engliſh, and more particularly the inhabitants of this great Metropolis, are very generally accuſed by the Scotch and Iriſh, and by foreigners, of a deficiency in the virtue of hoſpitality. It is ſaid that an Engliſhman, in return for the moſt marked kindneſs ſhewn him on his travels, will, when he meets the perſon who has ſo befriended him in London, invite him to a dinner at a Coffee-houſe, and allow him to pay his ſhare of the reckoning. It is ſaid too, that an Engliſhman will ſometimes turn aſide from his buſineſs for the ſake of his own pleaſure, but never for the ſake of conferring a kindneſs on a ſtranger.

These accuſations may be overcharged; but from the defence which is generally made to them it would ſeem that they are in ſome degree acquieſced in. It is ſaid that it is neceſſity which created every virtue. Hoſpitality is neceſſary in a thinly peopled country, but by no means ſo in a crowded Metropolis. A man who ſees a ſtranger two or three times a year may make ſacrifices to hoſpitality; which he cannot afford to do who ſees ſtrangers every day in the week. Accordingly, hoſpitality will in general be found confined to countries where civilization is not very highly advanced, and where there is a great want of communication.

This anſwer is not, however, altogether ſatisfactory. On a further inquiry, we ſhall find that there are countries very thinly peopled where the inhabitants are very hoſpitable, and others, when a crowded population does not deſtroy a deſire to perform kind actions to ſtrangers.

Mr. Von Buck relates ſeveral ſtriking traits of want of hoſpitality among the Laplanders, a people whoſe ſituation and mode of life one would be apt to ſuppoſe, was highly calculated to produce the virtue in queſtion. "That is the herd of Aslack Niels Sara, my brother's ſon," ſaid Mathes, (the guide) with a tone of ſelf-complacency —"he is a rich man: he poſſeſſes well on for a thouſand rein-deer. He has every day, rein-deer fleſh, and he poſſeſſes clothes in ſuperfluity. We muſt paſs the night in his *gamme* (hut,) for we can no where be better off." When we got to the gamme, Neils came out. "My dear Mathes, ſaid he, 'I cannot receive you. A few hours ago, two Lapland ſtrangers arrived here, who have taken up all my ſpare room.' So we were obliged to go on. After we had been half an hour on our way, Mathes ſaid to me, with a tone thot indicated the ſtate of his feelings:—'it was not well done in Neils to refuſe us a place in his gamme. But how could he help it when all his ſpare room was already taken up by ſtrangers? It is all very well,' anſwered he with keenneſs, 'but when there is room in the heart, it is ſoon found in the gamme.,"

Thoſe who have viſited the Indians of North America, or the Arabs, deſcribe them as always ready to receive a ſtranger, and to perform kind offices to him, before knowing either his name or his buſineſs among them. What a contraſt in the conduct of the Laplanders. "The finer feelings in the conduct of the Laplander," ſays M. Von Buck, "are to be developed by Brandy alone; and as in Eaſtern countries, a viſit is announced by preſents, the glaſs here ſoftens their hoſtile diſpoſitions. Then indeed, the firſt place in the bottom of the tent oppoſite to the narrow door, is conceded to the ſtranger. We lie in the circumference of a room, containing at moſt eight feet in diameter; the fire or ſmoke of the hearth in the middle prevents the draft from the door; and hence this back ſpace is the place of the maſter or miſtreſs of the head. The children ſit next them, and the ſervants next to the door. When a ſtranger demands entrance, he is commanded by Lapland politeneſs, to keep himſelf on his legs in the inſide of the door, and ſometimes even before a half-opened door. The maſter of the houſe then aſks him the cauſe of his arrival, and alſo the news of the country; and if he is pleaſed with the account, he at laſt invites the ſtranger to approach nearer. He then becomes a member of the family; a place in the houſe is allotted to him, and he is entertained with rein-deer milk and fleſh. The Arab invites into his hut, and aſks no queſtions."

The people of Paris ſee more ſtrangers than the people of London; but yet by the confeſſion of the Engliſh, who are not diſpoſed to give the French credit for more virtues than they poſſeſs they are kind & attentive to foreigners. They have even at times been found by ſome of our people troubleſomely attentive, and to have intruded on them at hours which they would much rather have devoted to privacy. Thoſe of our countrymen who have travelled in the fertile & populous diſtricts of the North of Germany, dwell with gratitude on the kindneſs they there experienced. Many other inſtances could be adduced, if inſtances were wanting to prove, that a country may be highly populous and yet very hoſpitable.

It would ſeem that trade has a tendency to deprive men of the ſocial virtues, and to produce in them an unwillingneſs to think of any thing but the advancement of their own private intereſts. *A perſon civilized in Holland*, has long on the Continent been a byeword for a rude and churliſh fellow. We are conſidered on the Continent much in the ſame light; for whatever may have been the extent of our *old Engliſh hoſpitality*, the virtue is now confined to the remoteparts of the country. Men who paſs much of their time in ſociety, are ambitious of ſtanding well in the eſtimation of their neighbours, and perform many an act of kindneſs, perhaps from motives of vanity alone; but thoſe who are engaged in trade, have in general their thoughts wholly occupied with their purſuits, and are ſeldom diſpoſed to care what others may think or ſay of them, provided they are not ſaid to be in dubious circumſtances. VIATOR.

THE TRUE THEORY OF THE FOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

The late Fogs have been the *denſeſt* that have made their appearance for many years paſt, and a number of the firſt intellects in England have applied themſelves to the inveſtigation of the cauſe of their appearance *at this time*, but as yet without ſucceſs. Mr. Southey, it is ſaid, has particularly applied himſelf to the ſolution of this queſtion, and ſhould his *Carmen Triumphale* run to a ſecond edition, purpoſes, in a note, to throw ſome light upon the matter, and if poſſible to penetrate the difficulty, upon the principles of his *machinery* in "The Curſe of Kehama;" as this phenomenon has materially impeded the tranſmiſſion of intelligence to the Admiralty *by the Telegraphs*, particularly from our ſhips on the *American* ſtation. Mr. Croker will, in the next *Quarterly* broach a new ſyſtem of *falſe lights* by which, even in the hazieſt weather, information through that channel may be obtained. A new poem from the pen of Mr. Fitzgerald is alſo expected materially to elucidate the point, for here all people muſt agree that the ingenious poetaſter is completely *in his element*.

Before I diſcloſe my own Theory, you will permit me to offer a hint, which, ſhould this "darkneſs viſible" occur again, may tend to prevent many of thoſe accidents in the ſtreets of the metropolis which have recently happened. In Paris, the inmates of the Hoſpital of *the Blind* are, on ſimilar occaſions, always called upon to lead the inhabitants of that city, and conduct them ſafely about their reſpective buſineſſes, upon all emergencies of this nature. Now, Mr. Editor, there are in London ſeveral perſons, who, thought not *phyſically* dark, are yet undoubtedly *mentally* ſo; and though there be no Hoſpital half extenſive enough to hold them, are in every way deſerving objects of ſuch an aſylum. I allude to *the advocates for eternal war* who rave collectively at corporation dinners and club meetings, and individually torment and diſguſt all rational ſociety into which they eventually thruſt themſelves. I would have theſe men *badged* and divided into ſeveral companies, each to be employed in a certain diſtrict, and ſubject to be called out whenever either *political* or *atmoſpherical* obſcurity begins to prevail. To them, it is perfectly notorious, that every *dark nook* and *winding alley* from *Threadneedle-ſtreet* to *Carlton Houſe*, is accurately known, & all perſons who have buſineſs *in thoſe directions* may be well aſſured of being ſafely conducted by this regiment of *Cyclopediſts*, who never poſſeſſed more then *one eye* to their own ſelfiſh intereſts, and have had that long ſince poked out by the *red-hot brand* of party fanaticiſm. While *Vetus* lives as a writer (though that I conjecture will not be long), no fitter Commander can be found for ſuch a corps; and whenever he is *ſcriblerically* defunct, a period faſt approaching, who can more fairly claim the ſucceſſion to this preferment than the man who has devoted his time and talents to the *ſtate and condition of the nightly watch*.

And now, my dear Sir, that I have ſuggeſted a ſcheme which will effectually prevent ſuch men as Lords Lauderdale, Holland, and Erſkine, from knocking their heads againſt ſubſtances ſo hard as the noddles of Lords Mulgrave, Bathurſt, and Weſtmoreland, and annihilate all poſſibility of future contact between Mackintoſh and St. Paul, I will diſcloſe my *Theory of the Fogs*—a detail of which, with two dozen quart bottles filled with the pureſt ſpecimens of it from Thames-ſtreet, I have ſent off express after *Sir Humphry Davy*, who is now, I underſtand, analyſing the coffee-grounds of the French Emperor, and endeavouring to extract *ſugar from potatoe-ſkins*, for the benefit, on his return, of his native country. I conſider this phenomenon of the Fogs (and I have given it the deepeſt conſideration) to ariſe leſs from *natural* than from *political* cauſes, and as good is always daſhed with more or leſs of evil, to have proceeded directly from *the ſucceſs of our arms and the liberation of Holland*. You, who are a very attentive obſerver of events, muſt have remarked, that *the prevalence of theſe Fogs* was exactly coeval with the declaration of *Dutch independence*;—*they and their atmoſphere became free together*, and I own I never felt, on this very account, ſincerer pleaſure than at the moment when I could not ſee my hand in its paſſage from my ſnuff-box to my noſe. The delightful odour of rotten cheeſe and liquified ſalt butter ſolicited my olfactory nerves with a truly patriotic odour, and I thought I could clearly diſtinguiſh the grateful puffs from the pipes of our old and faithful Allies, ſwelling the welcome volume of cloſe and friendly obſcurity. Having thus, I truſt, traced this hitherto unexplored phenomenon to its ſource, I hope the citizens of London will no longer grumble at lighting candles at noon-day, but hail every returning fog as the harbinger of renewed intercourſe and reviving commerce.

If theſe lines ſhould meet the eyes of a certain Great Perſonage, I expect it will equally conſole him under the diſappointments of a *culinary* nature, to which the Fog has, I ſincerely regret to think, expoſed him;—an overdone dinner is no ſlight misfortune; but ſtill we may venture to hope, that it will in ſome *ſlight* degree be compenſated by the great events which

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produced it, events which, while they destroyed venison and veal cutlets, have extended our trade and poured fresh vigour into our resources.

I am, dear Sir.

Yours sincerely, T. T.

PREROGATIVE COURT, DOCTORS COMMONS.

NICHOLLS & NICHOLLS, *by their* GUARDIAN, *against* NICHOLLS.

This was a proceeding relative to the validity of the will of Mr. Thomas Nicholls deceased, an attorney, at Southampton, which was propounded on the part of his two children, who were the universal legatees named in it, and opposed by Mrs. Elizabeth Sarah Nicholls, the deceased's widow.

It appeared that Mr. Nicholls died in January, 1813, leaving the parties in the cause the only persons entitled to his property in case of his intestacy. The will in question was made under the following rather singular circumstances:—Mr. Nicholls was upon terms of intimacy with a Mr. King, of Southampton, they having frequent occasion to transact business together, the former as the solicitor, and the latter as the steward of Sir Charles Mills. Upon these occasions they were in the habit of ridiculing the general prolixity of members of the legal profession, and drawing leases, and other instruments, as specimens of the brevity with which it was possible to draw them. On the 30th July, 1813, (the date of the will in question), they dined together, and after dinner a conversation taking place on the old subject, Mr. King handed a paper to Mr. Nicholls, which he said was his will, and asked him if it was not valid one, as much as if it had been spun out by a lawyer. It contained a general bequest of all his property to his wife and children, with an admonition relative to their conduct in life. Nicholls replied, "It was not only a valid one, but a devilish good one." He then took a sheet of paper, and wrote the will in question in these terms: "I leave my property between my two children; I hope that they will be virtuous and independent, and that they will worship God, and not black coats." He then signed it, and handing it over to King, said, "There, there is as good a will as I shall probably ever make." After he was gone, King signed his name as a witness, endorsed it, and deposited it amongst some papers of his own. Mr. Nicholls was at this time a widower, but afterwards married the present defendant. In his last illness, Mr. King who had, as he said, forgotten the transaction in question, urged him to make his will, to which he replied "he did not know but that the law would make as good a disposal of his property as he should; but when he got better, he would in compliance with his friends' wishes, make his will." This he never did; after his death Mrs. Nicholls applied to Mr. King, saying, she could find no will amongst the deceased's papers, but if there was one, she thought it was most likely to be in his (King's) possession, from his intimacy with her husband. He accordingly searched, but found only the paper in question, which he delivered to Mrs. Nicholls, telling her it was of no consequence, and she might put it in the fire if she pleased. Mr. King concluded his deposition by stating it as his opinion, that the deceased never meant the paper to operate as his will, but merely as one of those specimens which he was in the habit of making, to shew that he could exceed him (King) in brevity; and in verification of this opinion, he exhibited his own will, which had given rise to the other. The rest of the evidence went principally to prove the deceased's regard for his wife, and that he lived very happily with her.

Sir JOHN NICHOLL recapitulated the evidence, but principally that of Mr. King; and observed, that if that was to be received, the will must be pronounced against, as wanting the great requisite,—the *animus testandi*. He was of opinion, that the evidence must be received, because it was that of a witness made so by the testator himself; a witness, who was bound to come forward, even at the instance of the parties opposing the will, that they might have the benefit of his cross-examination. The evidence, however, of such a witness, if in derogation of his own act, was to be listened to with extreme caution; and the question therefore was, whether Mr. King was entitled to belief. He appeared to be a friend of the deceased: the transaction described by him, though whimsical, was nevertheless probable; and the will was made as a specimen of brevity in imitation of King's; the disposing parts of both were to the same effect, and so were the admonitory parts and it was therefore evident that the one was a strong imitation of the other, but in fewer words. The deceased did not intend that it should be witnessed by King, and gave no directions for its preservation. It was a strong circumstance too that the will made no alteration in the manner in which the law would have disposed of the deceased's property, had he died at that time; and it was therefore not likely to have been written *animo testandi*, but as a specimen of brevity only. He afterwards married, and lived very happily with his wife; and his declarations during his illness rather shewed his intention to die intestate, as he merely expressed his intention of making his will when he should get better, to satisfy those who desired it of him. During all this, no mention was made of the paper in question: it appeared to have been dismissed from his mind ever since the occasion that gave rise to it, and the Court could not but think, that when handed by the deceased to King, it was not intended by him to operate after his death; and therefore, though exercising every possible caution as to the evidence of a witness in derogation of his own act, it was bound to pronounce against the will; which was done accordingly, and letters of administration decreed to the widow.

MURDER AT VAUXHALL.

The confession of Hyam Parish was sworn to by him on Monday in the presence of Mr. NARES, the Magistrate of the Public-office, Bow-street, at Horsemonger-lane Prison in the presence of Charles Callaghan, wherein the history of his life is given, which is but a short one, he being only now between eighteen and nineteen years of age. On his leaving school, he was designed to be a clerk, and his father got him a situation, but after some time he made up his mind that he should prefer being a shoemaker, and was accordingly put to learn that business, which he continued very steadily at, and lived with his father in a very steady domestic and comfortable manner. On the night of the grand national fete being given at Vauxhall Gardens, in honour of the battle of Vittoria, he went to Vauxhall to see the company enter the gardens, and where he entered into the amusements that were then going on in that neighbourhood. He got into a swing and paid a penny for a ride. He sat next to Charles Callaghan in the swing, and they got into conversation together. When they got out of it Callaghan proposed to him to accompany him, and have some fun among the people, and he having no companion with him readily agreed to it. He did not get home in consequence till five o'clock in the morning, when his father was in a great rage with him for staying out all night, and in his passion threw a shoemaker's knife at him. A violent quarrel ensued between him and his father, and he ran away from his father's house, and went in pursuit of his new acquaintance and companion, Callaghan; he found him at a public-house in Vauxhall, and learnt that he was a gentleman's servant out of place. He remained at variance with his father, and from home, for about a week, when his father found him out, and they became reconciled. He returned to his father's house to live; unfortunately, however, the seeds of loose habits had become so planted in him, and he was so much attached to Callaghan that he finally left his father's house, and went to lodge with Callaghan in the neighbourhood of Walworth, where each of them paid two shillings a week for their lodgings. On a certain day Callaghan returned home, and shewed him a number of silver spoons, tea tongs, and a variety of valuable articles. He asked him how he came by them; he declined answering the question for some time, but at length, on his pressing him to tell, he replied, he got them from an old master of his; and, on his requesting to have a full explanation, Callaghan confessed that he had, on the last night, been and robbed the house of Mr. Taylor, in the Union-road, Clapham, & got those articles from there, which he had been enabled to do with great ease, as he knew all the ways of the house, from having lived footman in the family. He was extremely shocked at Callaghan's confession at first, but was afterwards reconciled to it by his persuasions; and the statement of how easily and with what safety he might go thieving, as he knew the ways of so many houses, and where the valuable property in them was kept.—From the easy and safe manner in which he represented that he accomplished his robberies Parrish agreed, after some persuasion and reluctance, to accompany him in committing robberies. He described the places where they went to purchase pistols; where they took them to have them cleaned; were they purchased the bullets in Charing-cross, but not having their pistols with them, they proved too large, and they were obliged to make them less before they could use them. They went out a number of times for the purpose of committing robberies, but were disappointed in all, except in one trifling instance, when Callaghan robbed a friend of his, a shoemaker, of the name of Moxhay, who resides in London Wall, of four pair of men's shoes. Callaghan was frequently in the habit of calling to see Mr. Moxhay, and he accompanied him there, and was with him when he stole the shoes.

In addition to the circumstances already before the public respecting the breaking open the house of the Misses Gompertz, and the murder of Moses Merry, their servant, he confessed that Callaghan laid the plan to rob the house of the Misses Gompertz, as he knew the premises well. They went armed with loaded pistols, with bullets, a chissel, and various implements necessary for house-breaking. They got to Vauxhall about twelve o'clock at night; in crossing the road to go towards the Misses Gompertz premises they met a man, who was afterwards found by the Police Officers, and brought forward as an evidence against the Prisoners, who entertained some doubts as to swearing positively to their persons at the private examination, which took place at the Public-office, Bow-street, respecting the murder. Parrish, however, has cleared up his doubts by confessing that they did meet, and that he recollected his person as soon as he saw him make his appearance at Bow-street, when they were under examination before Mr. Nares and Mr. Birnie. They proceeded to the back premises of the Misses Gompertz; the outside gate was fastened with a padlock, which they wrenched off with a chissel. They proceeded to break open all the other parts which led to the house, so that in returning they should not meet with any impediment in case of an alarm. On approaching close to the house they found some of the family were still up they therefore agreed to leave the premises, which they accordingly did, and returned between three and four o'clock, and found all the places open as they had left them. They took out a square of glass in a window leading to the kitchen, which enabled them to take off a bell which was placed for the purpose of giving an alarm. They were then enabled to open the window, but it was so small he could not get through, he therefore pulled off his great and body coat, and then passed, in with much difficulty, he being much smaller than Callaghan.

After he had gained admittance he went and opened a door, and let in Callaghan, who having shoes on with very large nails which he had put in himself after he had stole them from his friend Mr. Moxhay the shoemaker in London Wall, he took them off to avoid making a noise. Soon after, they heard something moving which caused them to suspect the family were alarmed. They stood still for some time considerably agitated; they were both armed with loaded pistols; hearing nothing more they concluded that their fears were unfounded, or that what they heard was produced by a cat, he therefore proceeded to strike a light, having taken with him some tinder in a piece of leather a piece of flint, a steel, some matches, and a candle; when they had got a light, they saw a large cat, but they could not persuade themselves that it was the cat that had alarmed them with the noise. Callaghan knowing the premises, and which was the most likely place to find valuable things directed him which way, and were to go to find them. They went together into the pantry, where they found a number of silver spoons and other articles of plate which had been used for supper the preceding night, and which had not been washed; these, together with a number of articles of plate and other property of considerable value, they put into their pockets. They observed two large waiters, which had the appearance of being silver; Callaghan asked him if he thought they were silver or plated; but he could not decide. However, they had another difficulty about taking them, on account of their size, they not being provided with a bag to put them in; and they were afraid of their being noticed from their size by the watchmen or patrole, as they passed along the road. Callaghan then directed him to the room where the deceased slept, and desired him to go and fetch his watch, saying he would find it among his clothes; which he complied with, and at the time he was feeling among the clothes for the watch, the deceased awoke, and called out "hiss, cat," thinking, as he supposed that it was the cat among his cloathes. From some cause however the deceased jumped up and got out of bed directly after. Callaghan finding this, called out to him at the same instant, to "give it to him," meaning to shoot the deceased; he accordingly discharged his pistol in much agitation, but did not point it to the deceased, but to the opposite side of the kitchen, where the bullet entered. The deceased continued to make towards a window, as appeared to be his original intention when he first got out of bed, no doubt for the purpose of giving an alarm, when Callaghan finding that his shot had missed, he followed the deceased close behind him, and he saw him put his pistol near the right side of the head of the deceased, and discharged it at him, when he immediately fell. They did not take any more property, but left the house directly after with the property they had put into their pockets previous to the murder. Callaghan was in such a hurry to leave the house that he forgot his shoes, and they were left in the kitchen. Before they left the grounds of the Misses Gompertz, Callaghan charged him with intentionally avoiding the shooting of the deceased, and that he left it for him to finish Merry. Parrish declares in his confession, as in the presence of the Almighty, and in the most solemn manner, that it was not his intention to shoot the deceased, but that he purposely avoided shooting at him. At the time Callaghan made the charge against Parrish, on Misses Gompertz grounds, he expressed his fears that the deceased was not dead, he therefore proposed that they should return to the house, take the waiters, and finish Moses Merry, for if he lived any time, he no doubt knew them both, having frequently been in their company, and they were drinking with him a short time before, in a public house, and they should both be hanged, as he was afraid he would be able to identify them. They returned to the house, but they did not enter it, as they heard a bell ringing in such a manner as to leave no doubt in their minds, but that the family were alarmed; they then retreated with all possible speed off the premises. Callaghan being without his shoes. When they got into the road they walked very slow, in case of an alarm being raised, to avoid being suspected. They did not go their direct way home, which was through Kennington-lane, but they went by the Jolly Gardeners, through South Lambeth, and got home by five o'clock, when they let themselves in, their key being concealed for them by their landlord in a place where they knew where to find it, so that they were enabled to go to bed without their landlord knowing that they had been out all night.

APPROVED REPORT OF MR. JOHN NASH RELATIVE TO IMPROVEMENTS IN MARY-LE-BONE PARK, AND TO THE GRAND NEW STREET FROM THENCE TO CHARING CROSS.

MARY-LE-BONE PARK lies on the north-west boundary of the town, abutting south on the New Road from Paddington to Islington, and part of it advances southward of the New Road to the ends of Portland-place, Harley-street and Portland Road, all which parts of the town have long since been built upon to the southern boundary of Mary-le-bone Park. The northern boundary lies open to Hampstead & Highgate; and, great as the speculations in building are, the period must be very remote when Mary-le-bone Park shall be enclosed on its northern side. The houses forming the streets abutting on the southern boundary of Mary-le-bone Park, such as Baker-street, Nottingham-street, Nottingham-place, High-street, Devonshire-place, Harley-street, and Portland-place, are of the general class of houses occupied by the gentry of the metropolis. Portland-place is the most magnificent street in London; and, in point of breadth, Devonshireplace and Baker-street are next in rank.

The artificial causes of the extention of London are the speculations of builders, encouraged and promoted by merchants dealing in the materials of building, and attornies with monied clients facilitating, and indeed putting in motion, the whole system, by disposing of their clients money in premature mortgages, the sale of improved ground-rents, and by numerous other devices, by which their clients make an advantageous use of their money, and the attornies create to themselves a lucrative business from the agreements, assignments, leases, mortgages, bonds, and other instruments of law, which become necessary throughout such complicated and intricated transactions. It is not necessary for the present purpose to enumerate the bad consequences and pernicious effects which arise from such an unnatural and forced enlargement of the town, further than to observe, that it is the interest of those concerned in such buildings that they should be of as little cost as possible, preserving an attractive exterior, which Parker's stucco, coloured bricks, and balconies, accomplish; and a fashionable arrangement of rooms on the principal floors, embellished by the paper-hanger, and a few flimsy marble chimney-pieces, are the attractions of the interior. These are sufficient allurements to the public, and ensure the sale of the houses, which is the ultimate object of the buildings and to this finery every thing out of sight is sacrificed, or is no further an object of attention, than that no defects in the constructive and substantial parts shall make their appearance while the houses are on sale.

The principles on which this Report, and the designs accompanying it, are formed, and the objects proposed to be obtained, are, that MARY-LE-BONE PARK shall be made to contribute to the healthfulness, beauty, and advantage of that quarter of the metropolis; that the houses and buildings to be erected shall be of that useful description, and permanent construction, and possess such local advantages, as shall be likely to assure a great augmentation of revenue to the Crown at the expiration of the leases; that the attraction of open space, free air, and the scenery of nature, with the means and invitation of exercise on horseback, on foot, and in carriages, shall be preserved or created in Mary-le-bone park, as allurements and motives for the wealthy part of the public to establish themselves there; and that the advantages which the circumstances of the situation itself present shall be improved and advanced; and that markets, and conveniences essential to the conforts of life, shall be placed in situations, and under such circumstances, as may induce tradesmen to settle there.

It is proposed that the two principal entrances into Mary-le-bone Park shall be Portland-place and Baker street; that Portland-place shall be continued in the present direction, and of the same width, for the length of fifty yards northwards into Mary-le-bone Park; that Baker-street (widened to the same breadth as Portland-place) shall also be continued northward to the same distance, and that the extreme ends of those streets shall be united by a cross street. The whole area enclosed by those streets (which will contain a space considerably larger than St. James's and the Green Parks put together) is proposed to be laid out and planted as a Park, and appropriated to houses of the first magnificence; for which reason there will be no other access to them but Portland-place, Baker-street, and a street opposite Devonshire-place; and to disguise the appearance, and to prevent the impression of having crossed the New Road, it is proposed that the field immediately adjoining the end of Portland-place, together with the like quantity of the field beyond the New Road, shall be converted into A LARGE CIRCUS, the intervention of the Plantation in the Area, within the railing of which Circus, and the continuation of the street all round, will effectually connect Portland-place with Mary-le-bone Park, without producing the least sensation of having crossed the New Road. This Circus will enclose an area equal to that of Lincoln's-inn-fields and be in unison with the magnificent scale of Portland-place.

In the centre of the Park, on the summit of the rising ground from which it falls on every side, it is proposed to erect ANOTHER CIRCUS, with the fronts of the houses looking externally over the Park which surrounds it; and round the Circus so formed, to make a circular road, separated only from the Park by a haha, or sunk fence, such as divides Kensington Gardens from Hyde Park; the circumference of the road will be 3-4ths of a mile. Within the external curve of houses an inner Circus is proposed to be formed, of equal magnitude with that proposed at the end of Portland-place. The Park may be embellished with a lake of water in the form of a river, equal in magnitude to the Serpentine River in Hyde Park, the shape of which, by the declination of the varying surface of the ground, will assume the form shown in the plan.

At the upper part of the Park it is proposed to make a CANAL or Basin of Water, of the length and breadth of that in St. James's Park, and round the sides of the Canal to form THREE TERRACES of gravel, the upper terrace being the street, with easy slopes of turf between, and rows of trees regularly planted, forming avenues to the terraces. The canal or basin to be surrounded by a stone balustrade, and fed from the spring on Pimrose-hill, through an ornamental fountain erected in the centre of the canal; those promenades, and that style of decoration, will be novelties to the metropolis, and the houses which surround the terraces will also participate in the scenery of the parks behind them. A SQUARE is also proposed to be built on the south side of the Park, immediately beyond the New Road, of the size of Russel-square (the largest in London) with a street at each end, of the same breadth as Portland-place, leading to it. The houses on the north side of this square and street will enjoy the scenery of the Park, as will also the two great streets which surround the middle park.

The houses before described, and the park which they enclose, are situated in the middle of Mary-le-bone Park, and occupy 250 acres, leaving 260 acres round them, which it is proposed to appropriate in the following manner. A circular road to be made round the boundary, leaving a breadth of 120 feet next the boundary line for buildings; the road to be 50 feet wide and the remaining ground in front of the road to be laid out and planted as lawns or parks; the road to be separated from the scenery only by a sunk fence, as before described, affording to the houses that may be built on the ground between the road and the boundary line views over those lawns or parks; and it is presumed, that those who are tempted to build or purchase houses by the sides of the dusty roads at the outlets of the town, for the sake of looking over fields or gardens, often naked and without trees with the continual apprehension of those fields and gardens being also covered with buildings, and their prospects destroyed, will prefer to establish themselves by the side of a road faced with such dressed scenery as it is proposed to make round Mary-le-bone Park, and which will be continually improving as the plantations flourish, and of the view of which these houses cannot be deprived. At the westernmost part of the circular road, the ground to be planted is so broad as to admit of two crescents of houses, each fronting the most beautiful part of the scenery, each crescent having a sort of park of its own in front, and the water which adorns it full of variety; besides the beauties of such a road and scenery, it will form a ride or drive, three miles in length, (besides the circular road in the interior of the Park before described,) a circumstance which none of the old Parks possess; and when all those attractions and advantages are considered, a reasonable hope may be entertained that the great and opulent will settle here in preference to the present favoured spots in the vicinity of the old Parks, particularly if the grand approach from the houses of parliament, courts of law, and state offices in Westminster, to Portland-place, herein-after recommended, should ever be accomplished; for then Mary-le-bone Park will be brought as near by distance, and nearer by time, to those places of constant resort, as either Hyde Park or Grosvenor-place, and the grandeur of the access, and the vicinity of the great, will all be additional inducements to the wealthy who seek for residences where there is country scenery, to establish themselves on the sides of the circular road.

The interior and exterior Parks are proposed to be let in parcels, of from four to twenty acres, for the purpose of building VILLAS, and so planted that no villa should see any other, but each should appear to possess the whole of the Park; and that the streets of houses which overlook the Park should not see the Villas, nor one street of houses overlook those of another street.

After having thus transferred to Mary-le-bone Park the allurements which are the obvious causes of the preference given to the favourite spots of residence in the neighbourhood of the Parks, & to other favourite situations on the skirts of the town, it remains to consider and take advantage of the local circumstances favourable to improvement presented by the place itself. The first

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of these is the INTENDED NAVIGATION between the Grand junction Canal at Paddington, and the River Thames below London Bridge, by the extension of that canal at the back of the town through Islington, to the Thames, below London bridge, a subscription for which having been entered into, an Act has been obtained. The line of that canal will be *across the ground of Mary-le-bone Park*, in a north-easterly direction; and it is proposed to take advantage of that canal in the formation and supply of the ornamental water which is to embellish the Parks, and to carry a lateral cut, just before it leaves Mary-le-bone, in the direction and nearly as far as the New Road, a few yards to the east of the point where Portland Road enters the New Road, at which place the proposed lateral cut will terminate in a large basin.

The advantages of this cut are obvious; it will bring the produce of the country, and the articles which the sea and Thames supply, at a cheaper rate to the most central situation in that populous neighbourhood, and round which a basin it is proposed to establish a market, as large as Covent Garden market, for the supply of vegitables; also a hay and straw market, as large as that at the end of Piccadilly; a corn market, & corn exchange, as in the city; coal wharfs and coal exchange; a meat and poultry market, and butter and eggs market, on extensive scales; all of which will be supplied by the easy and cheap means of water carriage. On the sides of this branch of the canal will be established wharfs for timber, lime, stone, manure, &c. and on each side a row of houses for those employed in the commerce of the canal. By this cut all the conveniences of life will be brought home to the doors of those who establish themselves on the lands of Mary-le-bone Park, & the revenue arising to the crown from property so circumstanced, will not only be great but permanent, the sources from which it arises being identified with the comforts and necessities of the public.

The NEW STREET directed from *Charing cross* to *Mary-le-bone Park*, would be of such advantage to the crown lands of Mary-le-bone Park, by the additional value it would give to that property, as alone to justify the crown in carrying it into execution, and of such advantage to the nobility and gentry occupying the principal houses in the west and north-west quarters of the town, in their communication with the houses of parliament, the courts of law, the treasury, admiralty, and other public offices in the lower parts of Westminster, that I have considered it under three distinct heads: its utility to the public; beauty to the metropolis; & the practicability of the measure; and have drawn a plan shewing the course of the street proposed, and its connection with the adjoining streets.

In considering the arrangement of the streets and squares of the west and north-west quarters of the town, it will be seen, that northwards of Oxford-street, the principal streets and squares are situated west of Portland-place; and that between Oxford-street and Piccadilly, the line of separation between the habitations of the first classes of society and those of the inferior classes, is Swallow-street; and that if St. Alban's-street should be continued northward into Piccadilly, such a street would make the like separation of the houses of the different classes of society lying between Piccadilly and Pall-Mall, excepting only those on the west side of St. James's market.

The street, therefore, which is here recommended, begins, at Charing-cross, and terminates in Portland-Place; & Portland-place, being the widest street in London, is taken as a model for the breadth of such new street. Pall-Mall must be always one of the inlets to the west end of the town, on account of Carlton House, and other magnificent houses which it contains, and the Palace and Cleveland-row at the extremity of it; and the club-houses in St. James's-street, and the superb residences on the east side of the Green Park. It is proposed therefore that Pall-Mall shall be continued eastward, of the full width of its broadest part, until it intersects the Hay-market on one side, and Cockspur-street on the other, at which place the street will be then of that ample breadth it should be, for the passage of the concourse of people coming from every part of the Metropolis, all of whom must meet at that place in their way to and from the public offices, courts of law, and houses of parliament.

From *Carlton-house* it is proposed to carry the new street at right angles with Pall-Mall into Piccadilly, the west side of St. Alban's-street forming one side of it, out of which Charles-street will run as it now does, into St. James's-square; and it is proposed to continue Charles-street eastward until it intersects the Hay-market. By this arrangement the Opera-house will be insulated, and stand in the middle of a large area formed by Pall-Mall on the south, Charles-street (continued) on the north, St. Alban's-street on the west, and the Hay-market on the east side. King street, leading to St. James's-square, is now on the same line, and of the same breadth as Charles-street on the opposite side of the square; and if King-street be continued and opened into St. James's-street, King-street and Charles-street will form a vista, and handsome communication between St. James's-street and the Haymarket, parallel with Pall-Mall, and improve the outlet from St. James's square; and if it should be thought advisable to take down one side of Jermyn-street, and widen it, another good communication would be formed from the proposed new street, into St. James's-street, Arlington-street, and the upper part of Piccadilly.

It will be seen by the plan, that there would be no opening on the east side of the new street all the way from the Opera-house to Piccadilly, and that the footpath constantly would be uninterupted by crossings: and the inferior houses, and the traffic of the Hay-market, would be cut off from any communication with the new street.

The point where the proposed street would enter Piccadilly, is *half way between Air street and the end of Titchborne-street*, from which point it is proposed that the new street shall be continued in a straight line into Oxford-street, entering Oxford-street at the point where King-street and Swallow-street unite; this line of the street will stand in an oblique position to that of Piccadilly to Pall-Mall; and to disguise the deviation from a straight line, it is proposed to form a small circus where the oblique lines meet in Piccadilly; and to place a column, or other public monument, in the centre; at the same time that the obliquity of the lines of street is concealed, the situation will be most eligible for a public monument, as it will interupt the view, and arrest the attention of all who pass along these streets of general intercourse; it will also contribute to the beauty of that part of the new communication from Carlton-house; it will be a central object terminating that vista, at the same time that Carlton-house will terminate the same vista from the opposite end.

Between Piccadilly and Oxford-street it will be necessary to form a SMALL SQUARE, in order to avoid Golden square, the area of which small square will afford a site for a theatre, or any other public building, to which its central situation will be peculiarly applicable, and round which building the street is proposed to continue of its full breadth; this break in the straight line will make the remaining street less oblique, and avoid the necessity of purchasing any of the houses which form Golden-square.

From the west side of this length of new street will diverge New Burlington-street, leading to the respectable houses in Saville-row, Old Burlington and Clifford-streets; next, Conduit-steet, leading through Bruton-street into Berkeley-square; then, Hanover-street, and Princes-street, leading into Hanover-square; and it is proposed that none of the smaller streets on the west side shall open into the new street, except Vigo Lane, all the rest having access to them from that part of Swallow-street which remains, and through Swallow-street, into Piccadilly. On the east side, the only streets which will necessarily enter this street will be Brewer-street, as a continuation of Vigo-lane, Silver-street, Marlborough-street, and Argyle-street; thus in the whole extent from Piccadilly to Oxford-street there will be but four crossings on either side of the street, and carts and drays can carry on their traffic by means of the back streets without interfering with the principal street. It will also be seen by the plan, that the whole communication *from Charing-Cross to Oxford-street*, will be a boundary and complete separation between the streets and squares occupied by the nobility and gentry and the narrow streets and meaner houses occupied by mechanics and the trading part of the community.

A street so formed, of such ample breadth, and so circumstanced, being the nearest and most commodious approach from every part of the best inhabited quarters of the West and North-west ends of the town to Charing-cross, will be used by every one who has any thing to do with Westminster-hall, the Houses of Parliament, Treasury, Admiralty, or any other of the public offices in their vicinity; and shops appropriated to articles of taste & fashion will when this new street shall become the great thoroughfare, range themselves along it, and the stream of fashion be diverted to a new street, where the footpath will be 15 feet wide, instead of 7 feet, and the carriage way double the width of that in Bond-street, and where there will be room for all the fashionable shops to be assembled in one street; and if the footpavements were to be covered by a LIGHT COLONNADE, surmounted by a balustrade, those who have daily intercourse with the public establishments in Westminster, may go two-thirds of the way on foot under cover, and those who have nothing to do but walk about & amuse themselves, may do so every day in the week, instead of being frequently confined many days together to their houses by rain; and such a covered colonade would be of peculiar convenience to those who require daily exercise. The balustrades over the colonnades will form balconies to the lodging-rooms over the shops, from which the occupiers of the lodgings can see and converse with those passing in the carriages underneath, and which will add to the gaiety of the scene, and induce single men, and others, who only visit town occasionally, to give a preference to such lodgings.

Those who may fear that the shops under colonnades would be dark and gloomy, are requested to consider the great width (120 feet) of the street, and that the Mezzanines between the shops and lodging-rooms, necessary for the sleeping apartments of the proprietors of the shops, will make the colonnades very lofty; and that if small areas are made in the flats over the colonnade, immediately above the shop windows, and the projecting part of the windows roofed with glass, the articles in those windows having a light immediately over them, such shops will be better lighted, & have a more brilliant effect, than by light received in the ordinary way; and those who may suppose that the pillars to support the colonnade may become nuisances, are requested to consider that they are not proposed to be square pillars, or piers, but round columns, the receding forth of which will preclude any shelter to those who may be disposed to commit nuisances against them; and that they will be so far apart, and so small in diameter, that they will be no impediment to the return of any one pressed from the foot-pavement to the carriage-way, and that even such accidents, from a pavement 15 feet wide, are scarcely ever liable to happen.

The proposed street is described as entering Oxford-street at the point of junction of Swallow-street with King-street and if Portland-place were elongated until it should intersect Oxford-street, it would be exactly opposite that point of junction. Foley-house is immediately to be pulled down, and Portland-place continued through Foley-house gardens, to their southern extremity, and this survey proposes to extend that continuation until it shall enter Oxford-street.

The magnificent squares and streets north of Oxford-street are so numerous and extensive, that they form the largest portion of the fashionable part of the town; but for want of direct and suitable approaches, it has been always considered as a distinct quarter; it is not yet forgot, that Oxford-street was once one of the turnpike-roads forming the boundary of the town; and the buildings even now retain something of the appearance of houses seen by the sides of roads immediately round the metropolis. Crossing Oxford-street has always been a fashionable objection to the residences north of Oxford-street; to do away that impression it is proposed, that where the continuation of Portland-place with Oxford-street unites with the new street intended from Oxford-street to Piccadilly namely, at the end of Swallow-street, a CIRCUS should be formed, Oxford-street crossing it from east to west, and the new street from south to north; in the centre of which CIRCUS, if a public monument were placed, as before described, for the crossing of Piccadilly, and the same colonnade and shops be continued round such circus, as recommended for the sides of the new street, the sensation of having passed Oxford-street will be entirely done away, and the two divisions of the town insensibly united in the best manner possible.

There is no direct way from the end of Bond-street to the principal streets north of Oxford-road, which strengthens the impression of those two divisions of the town being distinct and separate; but Portland-place will form one continued street from Charing-cross, intersecting many of the principal streets north of Oxford-street at right angles, and afford the nearest and best communication from Charing-cross, and the lower parts of Westminster, to every part of that magnificent and extensive neighbourhood; and if the utility of such a street to that part of the parish of Mary-le-bone would be so great, the advantage of it to the crown lands of Mary-le-bone Park would be incalculable; no part of the unbuilt ground surrounding the town would have so good or so direct an approach; and in the future enlargement of the town, the northwest part of Mary-le-bone must have a preference to every other situation. By the straight direction of this street, Mary-le-bone Park is brought nearer the Houses of Parliament, Courts of Law, the Treasury, Admiralty, &c. than many other parts of the town, in the highest request of fashion; it is within 170 yards as near as the nearest part of Grosvernor-place, and half a mile nearer than the lower end of that street; it is within 80 yards as near as the west side of Grosvernor-square, and 70 yards nearer than the nearest end of Upper Brook-street, and 300 yards nearer than the upper end of Upper Grosvernor-street; it is within 90 yards as near as Stanhope-street; it is more than one-third of a mile nearer than Portman-squate or Manchester-square; it is three quarters of a mile nearer than the upper end of Park-lane, Cumberland-place, &c. and, incredible as it may appear, it will be only 50 yards further to Mary-le-bone Park, at the extreme end of Portland-place, than it is by the present circuitous route to the entrance of Cavendish-square, and 50 yards nearer than it is to the north side of that square. Such are the advantages of a direct street; and if, as the late surveyor general observes, "distance is best measured by time," Mary-lebone Park, being without the impediments and interruptions of turning corners and crossing streets, will be nearer to the Houses of Parliament, courts of law, and public offices, than four parts out of five of the principal residences in the west and north-west ends of the town.

Such are the advanteges, and such will be the utility, of the street proposed. The beauty of the town, it is presumed, would be advanced by a street of such magnificent dimensions; by the COLONNADES & BALUSTRADES which will adorn its sides; by insulating the public building of the Opera; by the effect of the monuments in the centre of the crossing streets; by the Vista between Carlton House and Piccadilly terminated by a public monument at one end, and by the palace of Carlton House at the other; every length of street would be terminated by a facade of beautiful architecture: and to add to the beauty of the approach from Westminster to Charingcross, a square or crescent, open to, and looking down, Parliament-street, might be built round the equestrian statue at Charing-cross, which, at the same time that it would open and enlarge that space, from whence, as before observed, the greatest part of the population of the metroplis meet and diverge, it would afford a magnificent and beautiful termination of the street from Westminster. The lofty situation of Charing-cross, and gradual ascent to it, are peculiarly calculated to produce a grand and striking effect. Such a building might be appropriated to additional offices for the government, which it is understood are much wanted; or the Royal Society, Royal Academy, and Antiquarian Society might be placed there; and the apartments in Somersethouse, now occupied by those societies, be appropriated to such public offices as the rest of the buildings of Somerset-place.

Mr. Nash, in his estimate of the value of the improved property, conceives that the immediate ground rent will produce 59,429l. per annum, and that the property, at the end of the building leases, will be worth 187,724l. The making, planting, and watering the parks, he estimates at 12,115l. And the purchase of the old houses between Charing cross and Portland-place he values at 399,803l. after deducting the value of the old materials, while their ground-rents would be worth 28,734l. per annum, under the new plan, as part of the new street. The length of the new street, from Charing-cross to Oxford-street, will be 1700 yards, of which it appears that 1280 yards will pass though property already belonging to the crown. The cost of a common sewer to drain the houses in Mary-lebone Park, and in the new street, he values at 12,330l. and its revenue paid by the tenants at 19,105l.

Mr. Nash has since presented a supplementary plan, by desire of government, containing fewer buildings, and a larger extent of Park, combining barracks to the north of the canal, for the Lifeguards and Artillery, which are to cover 37 acres of ground. The revenue of the park, on this new plan, will be reduced from 59,429l. to 45,269l. owing to there being fewer of the higher class of houses; but the scenery will be equally beautiful, and, so far as relates to the ornamental canal, with its terraces and ample areas of the two upper crescents, still more magnificent.

There reports of Mr. Nash having been approved of by the Lords of the Treasury, the park has been enclosed; the roads through it, and the circular drive, formed; the plantations too have been made. An act of Parliament for the Regent's canal has passed, and another for the new street; and the whole design is proceeding towards its completion with extraordinary activity.

POETRY.

OH! THE SHAMROCK.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

FROM THE FIFTH NUMBER OF *Irish Melodies*

Through Erin's Isle
To sport awhile,
As Love and Valour wander'd,
With Wit the sprite,
Whose quiver bright
A thousand arrows squander'd;
Where'er they pass,
A triple grass,
Shoot up with dew drops streaming,
As softly green
As Emeralds seen,
Through purest crystal beaming.
Oh! the Shamrock, the green immortal Shamrock!
Chosen leaf
Of Bard and Chief,
Old Erin's native Shamrock!
Says Valour, "See,
"They spring for me,
"These leafy gems of morning!"
Says Love, "No, no,
"For me they grow,
"My fragrant path adorning!"
But Wit perceives
The triple leaves,
And cries, "Oh! do not sever
"A type, that blends
"Three godlike friends
"Love, Valour, Wit for ever!"
Oh! the Shamrock, the green immortal Shamrock!
Chosen leaf
Of Bard and Chief
Old Erin's native Shamrock!

EPIGRAM.

Billy Snip went to skate, where, thro' ice being loose,
He fell in; but was saved by good luck:
Cried the Taylor, "I'll never more leave my (*a*) Goose,
"To receive, in return, a *cold Duck*."

EPITAPH.

Beneath this stone a lump of clay
Lies Arabella Young,
Who, on the twenty fourth of May
Began to hold her tongue.

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